# THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1896.

Washington Office---1410 Pennsylvania Avenue Telephone Calls.

Business Office...... 238 | Editorial Rooms...... & TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS.

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY. Indianapolis, Ind. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

FAII communications intended for publication in his paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-empanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

NEW YORK-Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and Asto CHICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel and P O. News Co., 91 Adams street.

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 356 ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Williard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 16th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

## -- Sixteen Pages --

General Tracy, the able Secretary of the Navy in General Harrison's Cabinet, is spoken of as a dark horse for the nomination. He would presidential make a great President.

If all other arguments against the admission of States for the sake of having a voice in the Senate are ignored, it can be insisted that the country now more than Senators enough to talk up all the time.

Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, is orstock company in Cincinnati for the erection of a huge artificial ice skating rink. In an emergency it might be utilized as a cold storage for presidential booms.

The greater New York, as made by the Legislature, has an area of 359.75 square miles and a population of 2,985,-422. And now the Chicago papers find satisfaction in calling the larger New York a truck gardening city.

The valuation which a Muncie jury husbands who are made by saloon keepers against the protests of wives is \$120. It seems a low appraisal, but there is a very large number of men whose money value is very small.

The verdict of \$60,000 damages against an English physician for disclosing inobtained in a professional way, to the great pecuniary damage disgrace of a patient, is thought to be the heaviest verdict ever a slander suit. The evithis case showed a brutal disregard of personal rights on the part of the physician, and the court refused to tolerate the attempt to elevate the code of medical ethics into a higher law.

If the census is true, Montana should not complain if the price of her silver is not doubled by an act of Congress. In 1890 Montana had a larger per capita wealth than any other State in the Union except one. Last year the aggregate yield of her mines was \$49,083,261. In addition to her mineral output, she sold \$12,000,000 worth of cattle from her ranges, and her wool clip brought \$2,-500,000. There is no more fertile farming lands in the world than Montana's valleys afford.

There is general agreement among the members of the rivers and harbors upper Ohio river that it ought to be imappropriation for the purpose will probably be recommended. If the navigability of the stream the year round can be secured by a reasonable expenditure ural interior waterways of the country, navigability can be maintained it would be a great benefit to a large extent of territory.

The deceased wife's sister is trying to creep into England through the back door. The House of Lords will not permit the passage of a law authorizing the marriage of a man to his deceased wife's sister, but as these marriages are legal in the colonies, an effort is being made to have the colonial marriages in England. Whether the but if it does nothing stands in the way of such a marriage between an Englishman and woman but a voyage to Canada. Once united there they could return and demand recognition.

The usefulness of the State Soldiers Home will soon be curtailed if contributions are not made for the building of County Commissioners are authorized to vote money for that purpose, but thus far comparatively few have responded. Outside of Tippecanoe, Vanderburg has been the most liberal, having voted money for four. Marion county, which already has and will always have the largest number of occupants of the home, has voted money for but one. To keep a couple in the home will cost much less than to support them through the township and county, for the reason that all the county will pay is the cost of the building and its share of the tax for the \$10 per month which the State pays. The federal government pays \$100 a year for each veteran

It is announced by the district attorney of Philadelphia that the cost to the \$4,863,23. This includes the payment of every item of the investigation, preparation and trial, embracing disbursements witnesses, stenographic reexpenses of the large body of with asses cities, their maintenance and hotel exand photographing. This outlay for so

living in the State home.

small when it is considered that the murderer was convicted. The expense of the Rooker trial are probably not far short of the Holmes figures, and Rooker gets off free.

#### AUTHORS AND THEIR MONEY.

In his "editor's study" in Harper's Magazine Charles Dudley Warner reads authors a lecture which will probably cause most members of the literary proession to look around and wonder a which of their number his remarks are directed, knowing themselves to be in nocent; they will also be apt to resent his implied classification of them all as spendthrifts. Mr. Warner says that within this century not a few authors "have brought themselves into most distressing conditions, have put themselves bition to live as only the very rich can afford to live. With a little, or sometimes a considerable, success they have launched out upon an expensive scale of living, built fine houses, set up glittering establishments, planned country places ambitiously, and ever after struggled to maintain themselves in failing health and broken spirits. In a less degree other writers have been bitten with a desire to shine in a society the passport to which is money, and to live in the luxury of the rich who have inherited wealth or made it by fortunate speculations." He does not deny the justice of their belief that the gains of literature ought to enable them to have as much of this world's goods as falls to the lot of other occupations, but he insists that "this conception leads to an ignoble struggle, in which the dignity of literature is lost and peace of mind

is sacrificed." "Why." he asks, "should the young aspirant for immortality or the scholar who enjoys the intellectual riches of the world care for vulgar display or seek to rival those whose only enjoyment is in material things? Why should he degrade his high calling by yielding to home industries which are so profitable the commercial spirit? Why cannot he in full operation. The writer thought stand upon the dignity of letters with- that if this could be studied in connecout entering into a rivalry for luxury | tion with the agricultural section, Amerwhich is certain to impair his capacity for the highest work?" He confesses tion towards solving the problem of that he does not think any literary workers are overpaid, use admits that many of them are shamefully underpaid, but he is "sure all of them would have greater peace of mind, enjoy quite as much reputation and more surely uphold the dignity of their profession if they were content to live in simplicity within their reasonable earnings, and not embitter their lives in a vain rivalry with the children of Mammon."

Mr. Warner evidently speaks from the standpoint of the publisher whose custom it is to pay to the author 10 per cent. on each of his volumes sold, retaining the remaining 90 per cent. as his own share. Thus, from a book retailing at one dollar the writer whose brains produced it receives 10 cents, while the publisher who is responsible for the mechanical work pockets the rest. The publisher is, of course, animated by a purely commercial spirit, evidenced in many ways, and has been and his desire to accumulate an income which will enable him to gratify his taste for "material things" cannot be | ing theme of speculation. There may clear to the comprehension of persons who, through lack of experience, cannot | American farm life. From the latter take the publishers' view. The author, by reason of his refined and intellectual | weariness suffered by so many farmers tastes, longs to be surrounded by the choicest products of art and civilization. farmers themselves. Nothing could be He is not so intellectual but that he enjoys the beauty of art and nature, and ly exhausting than the routine of life classes comfort and luxury as part of | and drudgery as it exists in many isofeel that the "dignity of letters" would suffer by his possession of these things, or that he is "degrading his high calling" by seeking to supply himself and his family with the means to live as his friends in other professions do. The tradition that the author is at his best when he works in a garret and goes hungry half his time should have been destroyed long ago, the weight of evidence being to the contrary. In a general way it is true enough that increased simplicity of living is desirable, but this is a truth applicable to all classes and not to one. Do the best he can, the average author has a hard time in securing comforts, to say nothing of luxuries, and the application of Mr. Warner's sermon is a good deal of a misfit; but if a member of the fraternity is fortunate enough to make a ten-strike, and, in spite of publishers and their percentages, amasses a competence, he is to be congratulated; his manner of spending his money is his own affair-with which no publisher's agent has a right to meddle

MAYOR TAGGART'S INTIMATION. At the meeting of those interested in felt that the city could make no better nvestment of the money which will come from the Belt railroad bonds than sion that the city loaned the Belt railread company money and received its onds therefor, so that, when the bonds are redeemed, the city will have a large which there is no obligation. This must Mayor. The Belt railroad bonds were simply guaranteed by the city. The city obligation. The contract provides that the bonds must be devoted to that purpose and no other. All the agency which the city has in the matter is to take the money of the Belt railroad anteed and turn over to the company its onds which the city holds. Indianapolis has not a cent of actual money in the transaction. When the bonds are paid off the city, which has reached the limit of bond issue, can get into actual as its obligation in regard to the Belt bonds was an artificial indebtedness. Therefore, after the Belt bonds are paid the city can act upon the Mayor's intimation if it desires, issue bonds in aid of the university, and thus increase its

In view of the fact that the School Board has increased the city's indebted ness from \$240,000 to \$705,975, including a important a trial is considered very | temporary loan of \$365,975, since July 1,

he annual increase of indebtedness which it seems the policy of the present poard to incur.

this city who are not so progressive as to believe that as large a bonded debt for a city as charter and State Constitution will permit is entirely essential to the happiness and prosperity of those who feel the burden of taxation. A city which is compelled to pay 12 or 15 per cent. of the money it raises by taxation for interest is handicapped, and its officials, instead of increasing such a burden, should seek to reduce it rather than give their influence in favor of a propoan expenditure for advantage of a very few. Revenues from taxation should be expended for the benefit of the largest majority if not for all. Those who advecate taxing the city to maintain institutions which can benefit a very small number are not in a position to assail that socialism which demands that property shall be devoted to the interest of all. There is reason to believe that Mayor Taggart's intimation that the city may use the money which the Belt road turns over to redeem its bonds, and which does not belong to it, to aid the establishment of a university, will not be greeted with vociferous approval by the mass of taxpaying citizens.

#### LACKING ELEMENTS IN AMERICAN FARM LIFE.

A Washington dispatch to the Journal a few days ago stated that the United States consul at Geneva had forwarded to the State Department a communication addressed to him by the president of the Swiss national exposition to be held this year. The writer suggested that Americans might learn how rural life can be made at once attractive and profitable by studying the model Swiss village, which will form an important section of the exposition, illustrating, as it will, the happy village life of the Swiss. icans might obtain valuable informahow to make farm life more attractive, and thus lessen the evil of overcrowded city populations.

The Swiss are very thrifty, and it is the duty of the president of the exposition to advertise its attractions. Nevertheless, the subject is worth studying. American farm life is in some respects more isolated and less attractive than that of any other country, and no doubt this has something to do with the steady movement of population from the country to cities. The disproportionate growth of city and country populations during the last fifteen or twenty years, as shown by census reports, indicates the existence of general discontent among farmers and their familles with the conditions of farm life. That the discontent exists, especially among the younger generation of farm the subject of considerable discussion. writer or scholar should be warned son to believe that a potent one is the against indulgence in such tastes is not | unattractiveness, and especially the almost total lack of social element, in comes the heart hunger and the soul wives and children, and even by many more dreary, monotonous and spiritual lated farm homes. Often before middle age the man has become a mere working machine, as insensible to sentiment or enjoyment as a wooden man. As for

the farmer's wife, Care and sorrow, and child-birth pain Have left their traces on heart and brain. Drudgery has done the rest. The children, growing up without society almost wholly deprived of the social life the farm. It is not surprising that thousands of them should mentally reilies. It lies in the introduction and cultivation of the social element, and personal contact with one another, and in cal nature. The mind, the imagination and the affections need to be cared for as well as the body, and particularly is Northwest. Perhaps eventually this the case with the young, who crave society, companionship, recreation and amusement. Many young people in tures starve for lack of them. If there cannot be a library in every house, township. A few years ago Mr. John was brought up on a farm in Indiana. many noon hours did I spend in poring sum of money in its treasury, against over the Abbott histories, the narratives of travel and those books in which be a misapprehension on the part of the scientific principles were popularly explained! The recollection of the vast has not paid a cent of that company's little library, a mere handful of books, to which I trudged a long distance the money received for the payment of I through rain and snow to get an occasional coveted volume, leaves the firm conviction in my mind that the benevolence and wisdom of man cannot devise a more beneficent instrumentality than some general scheme whereby instructive and entertaining books may be the rural portions of our country." library in every township of Indiana. or, better yet, in every school district, would be a great educator and do muc

towards mitigating the unattractiveness

of farm life. In addition to this, farm-

ers should have their debating clubs,

ntertainments, dances or what not.

Different physical and social condi-

lation is comparatively sparse, the farms large, the roads bad and other conditions unfavorable. But There is a large number of people in might be done to mitigate the isolation and monotony of farm life in this country, and it ought to be done.

#### THE NEW THEOLOGY.

A year ago the venerable pastor who had preached to the Congregational Church in Madison, Conn., died, and a young man who had just graduated from the Yale Divinity School was called to fill his place. He was zealous, eloquent, and soon filled the pews in the old church. He did not preach, however, as did his predecessor. The old doctrines were not upheld, and others were not made prominent. His interpretation of the Scriptures was not in accord with that of the old teacher. Very naturally, a minority of the church was not satisfied with the latest product of the Yale Divinity School. He was pronounced heterodox. The articles of association of Congregational churches provide that when any portion of a church is not satisfied with its pastor it can ask for a council composed of the pastors and delegates of neighboring churches to consider the case. A council was called in the case of the Madison pastor, and a meeting was held to consider the charges of heresy preferred against the pastor by the minority. During the week the council tried the pastor on the charges and acquitted him. Rev. Newman Smyth, one of the Yale professors, was a member of the council and read the unanimous report, which is a most remarkable paper. From first to last it is a recognition of what is called the "new theology." One of its most significant statements is as follows: The Congregational ministry of the present

day would not be true to the principles of their fathers if they did not follow them in endeavoring to read the Biole in the best light that the closest study and highest learning can give. The result of their labors and of biblical study on the part of Christian scholars in all denominations has Christian scholars in all denominations has een, during the last quarter of a century, give a clearer meaning to much which had before been obscure; to remove the ion of many of the stock argument of infidelity, and elevate our conceptions of the nature of God and the duty of man. The of the church at Madison has received has made him acquainted with these views of truth, and he has naturally desired to share

They differ in some points from those that were formerly entertained in many New England pulpits, but the founders of the Congregational Church were always ready to avow their hope that more light would yet break forth from His holy word. Liberty conscience was never more fully claim as the right of every man than in one of the articles of the Saybrook platform, under which this church was originally conso-

The foreging is a frank admission that the new pastor views as truth what his predecessors held to be error. fact, the whole tenor of the report, which is quite long, is in sympathy with the views of the pastor. The Congregational Church is to New England what the Presbyterian Church is to the West. In early days it was the exponent of Calvinism. The New England theology of Edwards was its theology. But here we have the spectacle of as learned a council of Congregational ministers as can be found in New England, including professors of the most important divinity school in that section, declaring that beliefs which are at variance with those of the fathers of New England Congregationalism are the truth of to-day.

The joint resolution passed by the Senate a few days ago for the appointment of a commission to make a preliminary survey and estimate the cost of a ship canal from the lower shore of Lake Michigan to the Wabash river provides that nothing in the resolution shall be construed to commit the government to the construction of the work. It is questionable whether in the present condition of national finances even so much as \$25,000 ought to be appropriated for the preliminary survey of a work which there is no present intention of carrying out. The present resolution is a revival of an old project. A government survey for such a canal was outlined in 1831 and another in 1875, and in both cases a feasible route was reported. There is a that young people crave, learn to hate | fall of nearly seventy feet from Lake Michigan to the headwaters of the Wabash, and it is said that owing to the physical condition of the country the ble. The remedy for this state of things | canal could be constructed at comparalies largely with farmers and their fam- tively little expense, though even that means several million dollars. It is claimed that it would shorten the waterway from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of feeding the spiritual as well as the physi- | Mexico nearly four hundred miles over any existing route. This would be a great gain for the central West and canal will be built, but the present is

not a good time to agitate it. farm homes crave books, and their na- The Chicago Tribune recently sent inquiries regarding the effect of the use of cigarettes upon school boys to the principals of fifty of the city schools, men and women. The responses of these teachers are of an alarming character. Dulled intellects, loss of power of apreferring to the township libraries of plication and physical weakness is the that period, wrote: "I don't know who general verdict of these teachers as to secured the law to establish them, but the effect of cigarette smoking upon cigarette smoker is almost invariably under-sized, growth seemingly stopinspiration. How many rainy days, ping when smoking begins. The victim how many long winter evenings, how of the cigarette habit is always hollowteachers say that no dependence can be put upon boys who are habitual cigarbenefit and pleasure I derived from that ette smokers. It would seem that such results as the Chicago teachers have found to follow the habit of smoking cigarettes would cause the ambitious boy to avoid it as he would the greatest evil which could overtake him.

Poster Art. A girl with terra-cotta hair, arrayed in n-colored foliage and plucking purple flowers-purple sky the background-this is one of the new "art posters." Another is a girl quite as strikingly arrayed and with a regplar Beandsley face, vaguely suggestive of familiar Rossetti type, but hideously farm boys and girls their social organizations, and all should come together as often as possible for a good time. There is no reason why every township should ies what looks like a ten-pin ball, and in not have its town hall free to the use of other a stalk of purple lilies, through all for political and social gatherings, field of which he is walking in his bare be "up" in art effect to admire these things. tions beget different customs. The vil-Perhaps they do; son small by Philadelphia officials, who say that other and similar great criminal the country have cost five to ten belt bonds shall have been paid for the state of the bed were two cocks fighting. That or

the drawing is good. The eccentricities of coloring may be tolerated because of the tions of color printing. A majority of hese so-called art posters fail of their purpose, which is that of advertising some product of artistic or mechanical labor; they fail because the attention of the ob server is given to the design and not to the article to which it is meant to call notice. A sariking exception to this rule is seen in one of the current magazines, where a rubber tire advertisement shows a multitude of tires filling a winding roadway and from a far distance crowding forward as if in swift motion. Above them in the foreground s a female figure with floating draperythe very spirit of the wheel. It is an admirable piece of drawing, besides being a good "ad," and an excellent example of what a poster may be. Out of the poster fad good art will, doubtless, evolve, but it s really not necessary to admire and praise the present curious productions indiscriminately in order to preserve a reputation as

Any man or woman could walk in the midof the streets of Indianapolis all day and attract little or no attention; in fact, estrians are frequently seen there, when, as is the case with many thoroughfares of the city, the pavement for vehicles is moother than the sidewalks. When such edestrians are noticed their fellow-citizens mply recognize the fact that they prefer the path they have chosen for reasons of their own and take no further thought of the matter. It is different in New York city. The other day, when a well-dressed young woman stepped off the crowded sidewalk in Eighth avenue, where she had been shopping, and proceeded calmly along the roadway, boys and men immediately began to follow her, and before she had gone three blocks a mob of a hundred or more was at her heels. A policeman thereupon intercepted her, asked her what she meant by walking in the middle of the street, and, in spite of her protestations, led her a prisoner to the station house. There she told the magistrate that, she being recently arrived from England, did not know that she was committing a breach of the law; that she was in haste to get to her destination, and, tinually in sight has now been devised by the roadway being much more clear than the | C. V. Zenger, director of the Prague Obsersidewalk, she took it for convenience. A vatory. A new form of spectroscope, called friend who was present pleaded earnestly for her release, and after some delay she was discharged. New Yorkers pride themselves on their cosmopolitanism, and affect scorn of provincial ways, but this instance is sufficiently provincial and narrowly conventional to have occurred in a New England town.

Tom Platt, for example, has never held an elective office, and no one supposes he could be elected to one.—Indianapolis News.

As a matter of fact, Mr. "Tom" Platt was member of the national House of Representatives for two terms. This is commonly supposed to be an elective office, but if the News thinks otherwise of course the rest of the world must be in error.

It has been said that the bicycle was not onducive to courting, but now it has caused a lovers' quarrel and broken engagement. A Chicago young woman who persisted in wearing bloomers on the wheel was told by her flance that if she did not discard them he would discard her. She persisted, and so did he-so there you are.

Some overly good people are indulging in the usual criticism of christening a government ship with a bottle of wine. The custom may be silly, but it is time-honored and far less silly than the objections.

Chicago detectives think the recent discovery in a trunk in that city of the body of a man with two holes in his skull argues foul play. Those detectives are wonderfully

The art of cookery is picking up. Out in Kansas City a lecture and lesson on the subject is spoken of as a "cooking recital." The kitchen progresses.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

What Young Germany Misses. "I wouldn't like to live in Germany," said Tommy. "They wouldn't be a bit of fun putting a brick in a hat for a man to kick who had wooden shoes on." The Corn-fed Philosopher.

# "I never could see the sense in that ex-

pression, 'trouble brewing,' " said the cornphilosopher. "The brewery doesn't start half the trouble that the distillery Life Is a Game.

## "Life." said the sententious young man

"Is like a game of cards." said the man who rents. "I move once

#### He Had a Grievance. "Are you the federal court?" asked the

little man with the haunted expression. "Er-I guess I am part of it," said the

tions," said the little man. "You see, it's thisaway: My wife was a Perkins before signed her name Mary Ann Perkins-Blobb -Blobb is my name-and then she gits a named Jones, and now she signs herself Mary Ann Perkins-Blobb-Jones, and want a injunction to have her drop the

## SCIENTIFIC

An odd observation of Gilbert White, confirmed by recent writers, is that pheasant cocks invariably crow, as if in answer to a halllenge, at the sound of artillery or thun-

Slight tapping of the forehead over the lose and eyes with a rubber hammer is the emedy proposed by Dr. Schnee for incipient colds, with heavier tapping in chronic ca-The first contracts the blood vessels and the second dilates them and favors a free

Lord Kelvin declared Maxim had solve

three out of the five problems of artificial flight. The two remaining ones, Dr. G. H. Bryan points out, have been now solved Lilienthal and Pilcher, and all that remai is to combine the advantages of the two forms of apparatus in a single machine. field for electric heating. Fuel for heating by steam is often expensive, but fruit dis-tricts usually have abundant water power that could be used for driving dynamos. The electric current, would prove serviceable in a variety of ways in addition to heating

High frequency currents have been foun

convert them into useful antidotes, but the liquid in which they live diffed—through physical, and not chemi-tion, it is stated. The effect of electric on animals infected with the toxins is A new subject for photographers is

flames of explosives. Several of these t emely beautiful one, it is said, having been aterials, especially nitro-glycerine and tion, send out large flames, while other ve short flames of an entirely exist between the size of the flame e relative safety of the explosive.

An investigation by M. Jeannel has show

no small importance in the decline that as given so much anxiety to French states-nen, and M. Jeannel urges better forestry lation as one means of improving th

intry's condition An ingenious method of testing the penetraive power of small projectiles has been tried n Germany by Herr Muller. A large water trough is divided on the bottom by transverse ribs, and closed at one end by thick gelatine plates. The shot is fired into the end of the trough, when the hole in the gelatine instantly closes up, preventing the es-cape of the water. Each shot is retained by the ribs where it falls, and its position is ed when the water is drawn off after the

Poisoning from petroleum fumes is rare on ecount of the precautions against fire taken t refineries. A French physician, who recently described a case in which a workman nad inhaled the vapor while unloading a at, reports symptoms like those following e use of alcohol-brain excitement and exerance of language, followed by forgetfu ess and complete prostration. A chr cially among the miners of the Caucasus.

The extreme range of temperature in the

cean, according to a Royal Institution lec-

ture by Dr. John Murray, never exceeds 52 legrees Fahr, yet temperature has played a more important part in the distribution of marine organisms than in that of the aireathing and warm-blooded animals of the marked temperature areas - an Arctic and Antarctic cir pical belt with a small range at th temperature, and two integes with large annual ranges of ature. Vertically, the ocean may be dividented the superficial The surface region, especially near the land has a variety of conditions and an abundan fauna and flora; but plant life is absent in uniform conditions of the deep sea, alsurface waters of the tropics have es, but relatively few Murray accounts for all the various facts in fauna and flora. The coral reefs of the Arctic Circle in the Paleozoic period were probably formed when the water had a temperature of about 70 degrees Fahr.

Hitherto it has not been practicable to these interesting objects completely and concone of crown glass or quartz, symmetrically inclosed in a zinc cylinder, which is filled up with glass plates. A piece of tinfoil just over the apex of the cone has cut in it a Barlow lens forms an image of the the central disc of the circular slit, each int of the sun's limb-or outer edge-beng thus made to give a rectilinear spectrum, while all the points together pr a circular spectrum. This can be viewed with a suitable eyepiece or projected on a screen. The new form of prism is equivalent to an infinite number of prisms, free from rismatic aberration, and giving direct vision for the yellow rays. On interposing a containing a solution of aniline-violet an anihne-green, red light is transmitted sphere and prominences are brilliantly brought out; while the substitution of an absorbing medium of chromic acid and copper sulphate solution causes green light to be transmitted, and reveals the brightest parts of the corona.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

The first volume of Victor Hugo's letters to appear on June 1. It will include the ve letters to his flancee, letters to Saint-Beuve relating to early plays, etc. Over a small shop in New York is a sign reading, "Empty your purse into your

head," the phrase being quoted, and under it the dealer's name and the words "Books, Macmillan & Co. announce that a ninth volume will be added to the new edition of

"Pepys's Dairy," which they are now pubishing under the editorship of Mr. H. B Wheatley, containing various appendices, additional illustrations and a copious index. The seventh volume has just been issued. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will meet a want by their new complete edition of the works of Harriet Beecher Stowe, which will issued in sixteen duodecimo volumes in the handsome style of the other Riverside edi-

tions of American authors. The works will be carefully edited and furnished with bibliographical introductions, and portraits of Mrs. Stowe will be added. In the Revue des Deux Mondes of March appears the first part of an interesting series of letters addressed to a lady (whose name is withheld) by Prosper Merimee. This first in-

stallment begins with October, 1854, and ends in May, 1857. "Have you ever read a ghost story I once wrote, and which is called 'La Venus d'Ille?" he asks this second "Unadding: "In my opinion it is my It is announced that William J. Bok is compiling a big book about Greenwood

Cemetery, which will contain pictures of nearly 250 tombstones of the variously emi-nent persons buried there, and between six and seven hundred pages of letter press. It will be dedicated to the memory of Henry Ward Beecher, the most illustrious of Freenwood's tenants, who was a cherished friend of the Bok family. Emile Zola has written an open letter to

the young men of letters who disavow in your reviews. They are grayish, dull and zines, which are so copious and grave, are light and gay in comparison with yours." Mr. W. D. Howells, speaking in Harper's Weekly on the influence of English books. says: "If British literature, especially British criticism, has molded the m British criticism, has molded the minor mind among us, I believe that the finer and nobler thought of Englishmen has been in almost equal measure moved by our great writers. But the fact will not be known till the day of judgment probably, and the British will be quite capable of denying it

Mrs. Tyndall is said to be making good progress in the preparation of her husband's olography. She has at last systematized the normous correspondence at her disposal, and has put most of her other material in order. The book can hardly be expected, however, for a year or more. Tyndall's fascinating "Glaciers of the Alps," which has been out of print for a long time, is soon to be re-issued by the Longmans. Mrs. Tyndall has written a preface for it.

Macmillan & Co. have in press an exceedngly interesting work, which, under the itle "Brother and Sister." comprises the etters that passed between Ernest Renan and his sister Henriette during the crucial period of Renan's life. The correspondence is preceded by an exact reproduction of the "Memoir of Henriette Renan," written by her brother for private distribution just after her death. Both memoirs and letters are translated by Lady Mary Loyd

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The new woman has arisen in China. At intum the daughter of a magistrate acts is his treasurer, and the district is startled at the fact that he has made 50,000 taels since she began to "finance" his affairs, six

white one heralds the advent of an heiress. itical crisis, but he is calm, almost phlegmatic, even at the most exciting times. He says that worry over his political chances has never caused him the loss of an hour's

Roentgen's rays have made their first ar ham Theater for injuries received in alling down the stairs from her dressing com. At the trial she put in pictures of her njured foot and of the other one, taken by he X rays, and she got her verdict.

Writing of Elizabeth Fry, the philanpist, Mr. Hare tells how, when she was

Gen. Oreste Baratieri, the Italian soldier who met his Waterloo in Abyssinia, is sixtyour years old. but he carries his years well and appears to be much younger. He is a jaribaldi veteran, and dist Daribaldi Veteran, and distinguished himself in the campaign against Austria in 1866, but lid not reach the rank of general till 1892, Personally he is a very frank and agreeable

Russia's young Empress has created conternation at the court of St. Petersburg by lies with whom she is brought into contact the is credited with the observation that a igarette in the mouth of a woman is as bad as an oath in that of a man, and has reyet the ladies of the court should approach her so long as there is the slightest aroma of tobacco about their clothes or about their

President Cleveland is said to be a sportsnan-that is, as far as duck shooting goes -after the English fashion, which is to kill as many as you can at one shot by what-ever artificial aids one may use. Englishmen often kill a hundred ducks with a pivot gun mounted in the bow of a boat. In the Po-tomac blinds the President finds things so arranged that he can kill a score or more at one shot, but this is not considered real

Since the news has gone forth of the great mposer of "Kathleen Mayourneen," is nearing the end in Battimore of his long eciation of the attention that is being cribed, but \$185 was sent by C. S. Brainerd, of Chicago, which was collected the music trade of that city. A New ger Edgar Strakosch, of the Hall, has interested himself in calling the atof the theatrical managers and friends to the situation, his first response coming from Mr. Charles Frohman, of New York, with the inclosure of a check for \$15.

A prayer more than the prayer of saint A faith no fate can fo Lives in the heart that shall not faint In time-long tasks of toll -Benjamin Hathaway,

If thou art worn and hard beset With sorrows that thou wouldst forget;
If thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from Go to the woods and hills! No tears Dim the sweet look that Nature wears.

—Longfellow.

> I do not ask to have my fill Of wine, or love, or fame I do not, for a little ill, Against the gods exclaim.
> One boon of fortune I impli
> With one petition kneel;

At least caress me not, before Thou break me on thy wheel. -William Watson

## SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Winter whiskers will soon be harvested -Philadelphia Record. The early bird catches-a cold, these mornings .- Oil City Blizzard.

An easy chair for the discontented cannot be found at a furniture store.-Ram's Horn. The balloon sleeve is going out. It will probably have trouble to get out.-Philadel-Man is the highest animal; but he spends more of his time in a hole than the wood

chuck.-Puck. As it is spoke. "They froze me out." "How?" "Why, they made it so hot for The British lion is glad he has but one tail, but that one tail is sadly overtwisted these days .- Pittsburg Chronicle Telegrap Girls should not forget that nature, as a rule, furnishes a young man with all the sisters he needs.-Galveston News.

Jimson-Brownkins has bought a bicycle. simpkins-Ah, that's why he is coming to the office nowadays in a hack.-Puck. Mrs. Sparrowgrass-Ezekiel, what is political soft soap? Ezekiel (who has had experience)-Concentrated lie, Maria.-Washington Capital.

After all, there are many things to admire about a mean man. For one thing, a mean man nearly always pays his debts.

Atchison Globe. The women can always depend upon his: That a man at his meals will ask

for something that is not on the table, Every girl believes that most of the married women she knows are unhappy. Yet for all that she is willing to experiment. -San Francisco Examiner. King Menelek, it appears, doesn't want

in the sense that the dove brought the green back.—Philadelphia Times. TWO-HANDED SWORDS.

money in these peace negotiations except

Enormous Weapons That No Ordinary Man Could Handle.

In the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth

carried forward rapidly. Hitherto the military organization of Europe had been of the most irregular character, but in the the men from the Swiss mountains became known far and wide for their thorough discipline and their excellent organization. They approached more nearly to the modern notion of a soldier than any troops that had yet been put in the field, and they were employed as hired troops by the varrious European sovereigns. They were armed with a pistol and a huge two-handed amous weapons of the army. This "Iwoas the Germans called it, often reached a length of seven feet, and one still The wavy outline of the blade, a style of

lecoration that was much in favor in the arts about this time, and from which came greater efficacy to the blow. The prongs becrosspieces protected the guard, by trained men, this weapon was of doing terrific execution. he swung the blade in a circle above his hear and fetched a crashing blow that mowed strongly-built frames its huge proportions were well adapted. Richard the Lion-hearted, who from his great size alone would have een the foremost man on any field, handle this heavy weapon with such strength and skill that his name became a terror to the

brands had all the faults of their was required in handling them, lest an un-expected blow might be bestowed upon some fellow-soldier in the furious assault. Be-sides, it took a lifetime of training to produce men of sufficient strength and dex-

## STAMPS SOLD BY AUCTION.

Two Twelve-Pence Canadians, Issued in 1851, Are Disposed of for \$1,320. Boston Transcript.

Two little pieces of paper which, when originally issued by the Canadian government, were valued at 12 pence each, were sold by auction Friday night at Wesleyan Hall, in this city, for \$1.320. The price paid was the largest given for any single lot of stamps in the three days' sale. All Canadian stamps of the issue of 1851 are rare, but ed on laid paper. A peculiar fact in 1,500 for them. Mr. Needham also bough nown to be in ex